

UTAH HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Profile-Update-2005

2005 Trends:

During 2005, 63 AIDS cases were documented in Utah. The majority of these cases (63%) met the AIDS case definition based on low CD4 T-lymphocyte counts. The 63 AIDS cases reported in 2005 represent a 17% decrease from the 76 cases reported in 2004. Twenty-seven AIDS deaths were reported through December 2005, a 4% decrease from the 28 deaths reported in 2004.

One hundred HIV positive individuals were reported during 2005 compared to 101 the previous year. After reviewing previous trends, it is anticipated that between 85-115 HIV infections and 50-85 AIDS cases will be reported during 2006.

During 2005, 71% of HIV-positive individuals and 49% of AIDS cases were reported in the age group 20-39. Twenty-nine percent of AIDS cases were reported in the 40-49 age group. Of the 163 individuals reported with HIV and AIDS in 2005, 130 (80%) were male, 33 (20%) were female.

Two teenagers (ages 13-19) and 21 young adults (ages 20-24) were reported with HIV/AIDS during 2005. Cumulative data shows 51 teenagers and 237 young adults have been reported with HIV/AIDS. The distribution by risk exposure for teens and young adults remains consistent with that of older adults. One pediatric HIV infection was documented during the year. The child's mother, an injecting drug user, received no prenatal care prior to delivery. She was living in another state at the time, and was not tested for HIV until after delivery.

During 2005, three Utah HIV-positive individuals were reported with pulmonary tuberculosis, the cumulative total is now 66. One out-of-state HIV-positive TB case was reported for a cumulative total of 22 out-of-state cases.

Gender, Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity and Age:

During 2005, male-to-male sexual contact was the most common means of HIV/AIDS exposure reported among men of all races. Men who have sex with men and inject drugs was the second highest means of exposure followed by injecting drug use. Nine percent of men reported during 2005 did not disclose a risk. The racial breakdown of men with HIV/AIDS in 2005 shows 70% were White, 25% were Hispanic, 4% were Black, and 1% were Native American.

Thirty-three women were reported with HIV/AIDS during 2005, which represents a 74% increase from the 19 cases reported in 2004. Heterosexual contact with an HIV-positive partner was the most common means of HIV/AIDS exposure reported. Injecting drug use was the second highest means of exposure. Thirty percent of women reported during 2005 did not disclose a risk. The racial breakdown of women shows

52% were White, 21% were Black, 12% were Hispanic, 6% were Native American and for 9% race was unknown. Eighty-two percent of these women were of childbearing age (15-44).

Ten HIV-positive women delivered a live infant during 2005. Five were partners of an HIV-positive male, three did not disclose a risk, and two were injecting drug users. Six of these women found out they were HIV-positive during their pregnancies. Four were HIV-positive before pregnancy. Additionally we have documented three other HIV-positive women who are currently known to be pregnant.

Of the 163 Utah individuals reported with HIV/AIDS in 2005, 151 (93%) live along the Wasatch Front. Seventy-five percent of these individuals live in Salt Lake County. Seven percent of HIV/AIDS morbidity was reported from outside the Wasatch Front. The majority of individuals from rural areas continue to come to Salt Lake City for their medical treatment. Fifty-five (34%) of the 163 individuals with HIV/AIDS are from ethnic populations. Ethnic populations comprise 16% of the state's total population.

HIV/AIDS Cumulative Reporting:

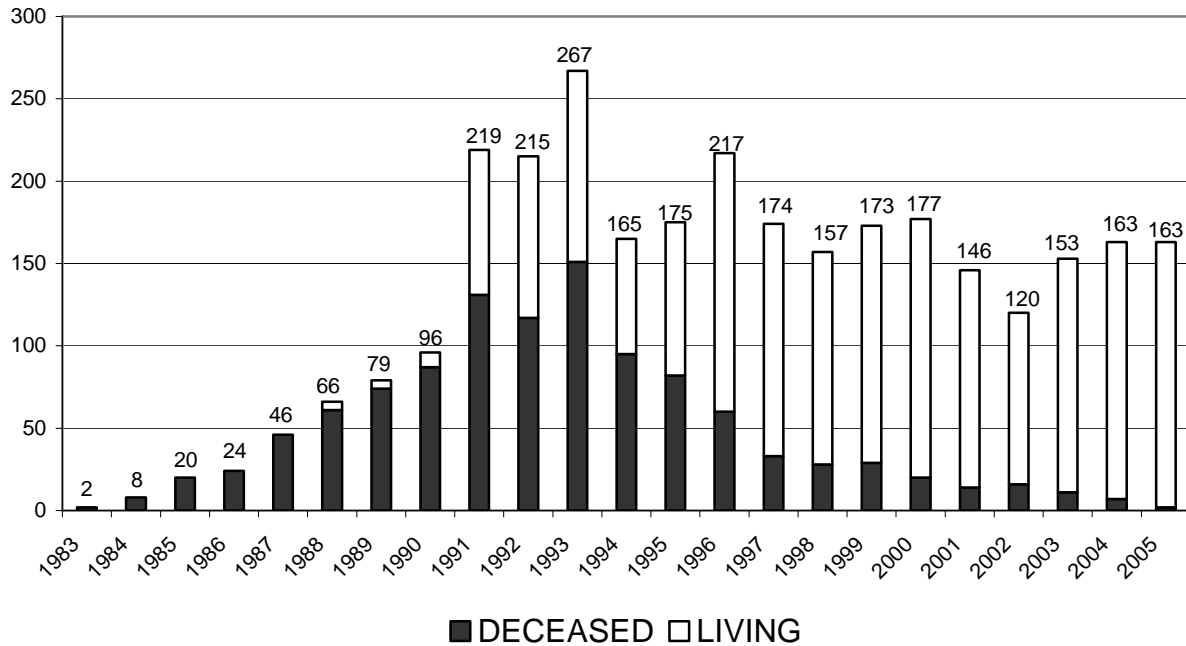
A cumulative total of 2,221 AIDS cases have been reported in Utah through December 31, 2005. Fifty-one percent of these have become AIDS based on low CD4 counts. A total of 1,091 (49%) of Utah AIDS cases have died. A total of 804 HIV-positive individuals who have not progressed to AIDS have been reported.

Cumulative totals show the majority of HIV/AIDS cases were White. Males comprise the majority (88%), and females comprise 12% of reported HIV/AIDS cases. Male-to-male sexual contact is the most common means of HIV/AIDS exposure reported among men. Injecting drug use is the second highest means of exposure, followed by male-to-male sexual contact/injecting drug use. Among women, the most common means of exposure is injecting drug use followed by heterosexual contact with an HIV-positive partner, and heterosexual contact with an injecting drug user.

An additional 47 out-of-state AIDS cases, and 36 out-of-state HIV-infections were added in 2005 for a total of 958 individuals who have been documented as out-of-state HIV/AIDS cases. These individuals are those who have been diagnosed with HIV or AIDS in another state and reside in or received medical care in Utah

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UTAH HIV/AIDS CASES BY YEAR OF REPORT 3,025 CASES



Total HIV: 804
Total AIDS: 2221
Total Deceased: 1118

Utah Department of Health
Bureau of Communicable Disease Control
These data are provisional
Through December 31, 2005